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THE MENACE OF TYPHUS

Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the hygienic laboratory of the Public Health Service, is not an alarmist. He states that typhus is far from being eradicated from the United States and that "the disease may break forth here at any time with virulence."

Dr. Anderson's warning is all the more timely because he points out the remedy for such a danger. He believes many cases of typhus occur yearly in the hospitals of great cities which are not recognized. Sometimes a severe pain in the back of the head, unaccompanied by the usual chills of typhus or the skin eruptions, is about the only symptoms of the nature of the fever of the patient. Failure to recognize such cases as typhus, he believes, has endangered many communities.

Few Americans have had a wider experience with typhus than Dr. Anderson. He studied hundreds of cases in Mexico, has found it in New York hospitals, and has made many experiments by the inoculation of monkeys and guinea pigs. All the results, he stated before the Army Medical School yesterday, point to the fact that the flea, the bedbug, and not even the head louse can convey typhus. The body louse is practically the only carrier.

Therefore the means of eradicating typhus are simple. Cleanliness is all that is needed to do the work. There need be no fear on the part of physicians or nurses attending cases, this authority believes, if this fact is recognized. His plea is for a wider attention to the disease among physicians of this country. And such an education of physicians will naturally bring about the proper precautions.

HIGH SCHOOL FRATERNITIES

The whole question of high school secret societies now is squarely before what ought to be the court of last resort in the settlement of the matter, the parents.

Before the Home and School Association of Eastern High School last evening a voluminous report, covering a careful inquiry of more than a year, was presented. This report came from a committee on which parents were well represented. It contained a resume of the verdicts of sixty teachers, selected from the five white high schools of Washington. There is no doubt about the opinion of these teachers. Only two of them came out squarely for the secret societies.

The report, as read by Henry A. Hesse last evening, also is valuable because it summarizes the legislation and municipal action regarding these societies in fifteen States.

The Home and School Association acted wisely in deciding to hold the matter over for careful consideration. Before the report is sent it should have the best judgment of the parents who are to forward it to the Board of Education, and if that action is decided upon the parents should be ready to make a fight for the principles the report involves.

The secret society question has been a storm center in Washington high schools for years. At various times the fraternities and sororities have been put on probation. Aside from other objections to them their uncertain status renders them a disturbing element in high school life. It would be better for the societies themselves to have their status exactly outlined and precisely stated.

TO TEST PANAMA'S LESSON

That is a particularly interesting announcement which comes from Baltimore, concerning the organization of the Canal Zone Colony Club, to establish a co-operative and Utopian colony in Charles county, Maryland. The community is to be made up of some sixty families, at the start, of men who have served on the Canal Zone and want to continue in enjoyment of those co-operative methods of social and industrial organization that were made effective under Government domination in connection with the great work of building the canal. It appears that some of the Zone people got the impression that if meats could be brought to them and sold for less money on the Zone than right in the States, and if other supplies could be purveyed at corresponding prices, by reason of the co-operative plan and the elimination of the profit-making element, it ought to be possible for a purely co-operative community to accomplish somewhat similar results to the common advantage. So the thing is to be tried out.

We have had various experiments of the kind in this country, among

which the Icarian colonies, and the Fairhope settlement are best known. None of these has been an unqualified success; few even qualified successes. Probably it would be agreed that the greatest success ever achieved in this country, perhaps in any, of community domination of the whole economic organization of a large society was achieved by the Mormon church in the early decades of the upbuilding of its community in Utah.

The projectors of the southern Maryland community have shown wisdom in selecting their location, for they have picked a region in which lands are cheap, climate ideal, markets convenient, and the future certain to bring large appreciation of values by reason of development. Moreover, the colony is to be composed of people who have had experience living under the sort of institutions that are proposed to be established. True, the Government imposed them from above, in the Canal Zone, while the Maryland experimenters propose to raise them up from the body of the people; which is a very different method. Certain it is that a group of people trained to the discipline, the self-restraint, the realization that in such a society the individual must make a larger sacrifice of his personal privileges for the common advantage, ought to have a better chance to succeed with such an experiment than an average body of Americans. The Maryland experiment should prove one of the most interesting of its kind that the country has seen.

AFTER THE WAR

Just a suggestion of the nature of that tremendous social reorganization which inevitably will take place in Europe after the war, was conveyed recently to a few fortunate Washingtonians. A British gentleman, who had been commissioned by David Lloyd-George for the purpose, came to this country to gather data for the guidance of his chief in the preparation of plans for handling the millions of soldiers who will be returned to the body of Britain's population after the close of hostilities. It is assuredly interesting to know that the British cabinet is already giving close consideration to the problems that will be presented when that time shall come.

At the end of our civil war two great armies were disbanded and sent back to their homes to fit themselves, as best they could, into the disrupted economic life of the nation. No incident of that struggle was more impressive, none a more convincing testimony to the capacity of the American people to take care of themselves, than the redistribution of these armies without shock or disturbance to the industrial system. Places were found for everybody who wanted to go at business or at work, and the country, instead of finding itself with hordes of unemployed, got busy and entered on an era of magnificent development and prosperity.

But Europe has no such prospect. The United States of 1865 was a new country. There was a huge area of the best land on earth yet to be taken and settled; the soldier could stake out his land and go to work on it; and he did. Europe has no such wealth of opportunity. It must readjust its whole economic structure.

There will, of course, be desperate efforts in all the countries to prevent extensive emigration; and in order to prevent it, the released soldiers must be provided means of supporting themselves, re-establishing their relations to the community, making themselves industrially useful. All this must be directed in large part by the governments; and it must be accomplished in a time when capital stocks will be at a low ebb because of the wastes of the war. Only the most effective co-operation of state with individual can handle the situation.

Mr. Lloyd-George, foreseeing this question, has sent his agent to the United States to study means of reclaiming lands in Britain. He wants to know all about American methods of forestation, irrigation, drainage, and the like. It is in his mind, of course, as it has been for a long time, to press his taxation measures which look to breaking up the great land holdings of the United Kingdom, giving the people a chance to make farms out of baronial areas that are now parks and shooting preserves and grouse moors. In very considerable parts of England it will be necessary, before these lands can be utilized, to drain and restore them.

This task of drainage, road building, and the like, will employ in itself a great force of workers; and as fast as the lands are reclaimed they can be carved into home sites and thus provide still more employment. It is said to be a part of the chancellor's plan to make Britain produce a very much enlarged food supply in future. He believes that proper utilization of British lands will in great part do away with that country's dangerous dependence on the outside world for food and other products of agriculture.

Of course, this is only one phase of the great organization of social

forces that must be effected in order adequately to care for the problems of the post-bellum era. There will be stupendous reorganization of industrial methods. Nobody seems to suspect, even, that the English railroads, which were commandeered by the government at the beginning of the war, will ever be turned back to private management. The plan under which the government assumed complete control was simple and effective, but temporary. It will be developed, with the aid of the wartime experience, into a permanent scheme of government railroad ownership, unless there is a great change from the present disposition of the British public. Many other industries have been brought under the closest government supervision, as for instance the liquor business; and all Britain is getting ready for a new dispensation in business, industry, finance, social organization, and political dealings, as a result of the war. Lloyd-George has been called a Socialist in disguise; and not so very effective disguise, either. The war has brought him a chance, the assurance of a powerful public support, in his efforts to better the condition of the masses, to bring about, quietly and without revolution, a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of national industry. There is some very interesting testimony that the chancellor is already getting preliminary arrangements for availing himself of the great but difficult opportunity ahead of him.

"THE FALLING HOME"

"When women go into politics they will leave the home. The home will be destroyed by the ballot, and then what will become of the American people?"

It is a dark picture. It was painted by the hand of a former Cabinet officer. A Cabinet officer ought to know what he is talking about, but often he doesn't. Most of our national troubles go back to that abyss between "ought" and "doesn't."

At the same time, this menace should be gravely considered. Picture the scene for yourself. Year after year George Jones and his wife have lived happily together, acquiring a home, a piano, and a family on the installment plan. Morning and night they have looked into each other's eyes in trust and amity, grateful for the past and hopeful for the future.

But one dark day the legislature gives Mrs. Jones the right to vote. A shadow falls across the threshold. Less than two years ahead is the Presidential election, a day which is heavy with doom for this contented family. As the campaign progresses they sit with clasped hands, discussing the tariff in the gloaming, afraid to speak of that fatal November day when all their happiness will be as ashes on their lips.

At last the day dawns. Mrs. Jones slips on hat and jacket and goes forth bravely to make the sacrifice. She stops in at the butcher's to buy the steak, and on the way home goes unflinchingly up to the polling place and casts her ballot.

It is done. She returns to find her hearth deserted and her home made desolate. Husband and children are gone. Husband has gone fishing and the children to the neighbors. Yet she bears up heroically. She has saved the State even at the cost of a cold fire and an abandoned home. Also she has bought the steak. Her duty is done, as soon as she had darned a few socks and cleaned up the house.

But it is all over. When she stepped into that polling place the American home came down like a busted elevator.

MULFORD BUILDING HIS OWN RACE CAR

Champion of 1910 Hopes to Repeat in Indianapolis 500-Mile Contest This Year.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—Ralph Mulford, the 1910 road racing champion, is building a race car of his own for the next Indianapolis 500-mile race, which he hopes will once more restore international racing honors to America. The work is being done in Brooklyn, where Mulford maintains an exclusive car building establishment for sons of the rich.

Mulford is a designer of no mean ability, as he conclusively proved last year, when, during his leisure hours, he built the Bull Dog, which Billy Chandler campaigned all summer. This little car, though it never won any races of importance, proved tremendously fast, and, as a starter, was some automobile. His new machine, Mulford says, will be much better, and astonishing some of the wisecracks who contend that no American can rival European skill and design in motor car construction. He expects to have it finished in ample time for the Speedway elimination trials, and to get it on the track as soon as possible. His official entry will be made in a few days, he says.

Killed Stepdaughter for Accommodation, She Says

MUSKOGON, Mich., April 23.—That she murdered her thirteen-year-old stepdaughter, Evelyn, "merely out of accommodation," was the remarkable statement made by Mrs. Albert Steel, held in jail here. The girl's mutilated body was found Thursday, half buried in a sand pile.

The girl had been begging me for three weeks to kill her, calmly and in a delicate condition as the result of repeated assaults, and said she wanted to die rather than have her father find it out."

FOOD EXPORTS JUMP TO HIGHEST RECORD

March Commodities Sent Abroad Worth \$80,000,000 More Than Last March.

An increase of nearly \$80,000,000 in exports of breadstuffs, foodstuffs, animal, and dairy products, and oils during the month of March, as compared with March, 1914, is reported by the Department of Commerce today. Aggregate exports in this group set a new record, reaching a value of \$154,159,760.

No other articles entering the export trade showed such a large increase as commodities in this group, giving evidence that the American producer is being called upon to replace food supplies in the belligerent countries.

Breadstuffs Export. Breadstuffs exports reached a value of \$59,000,000 in March, as against \$5,000,000 in March, 1914; meat and dairy products, \$23,000,000, against \$10,000,000 in March, 1914; and cotton recovered from its slump and its exports abroad aggregated \$52,000,000, against \$43,000,000 in March last year. For the nine months ending with March, breadstuffs exports aggregated \$417,000,000, as against \$125,000,000 in the corresponding period ending March, 1914. Cotton exports for the nine months of the present fiscal year, however, fell far below the totals for the last year. The value of the exports of this crop was \$52,750,833 for the three-quarters of the last fiscal year, and \$43,000,000 for the three-quarters of the current fiscal year.

Exports of Corn. Interesting figures are given in a table showing exports by principal articles. March exports of corn were 8,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 a year ago; oats, 9,000,000, against 1,000,000 a year ago; wheat, 20,000,000, against 3,000,000 a year ago; flour, 1,600,000 barrels, against 750,000 a year ago; canned beef, 900,000, against 250,000 in March, 1914; fresh beef, 15,000,000 pounds, against 5,000,000 a year ago; bacon, 60,000,000, against 13,000,000 a year ago; hams and shoulders, 2,000,000, against 12,000,000 a year ago; lard, 67,000,000, against 37,000,000 a year ago. For the nine months, oats exports increased \$2,000,000, while wheat exports, 80,000,000 bushels; canned beef, 40,000,000 pounds; and bacon, 70,000,000 pounds.

British Market Takes One-Half Exports From The United States

That the European war has made revolutionary changes in American foreign trade is being clearly demonstrated today by the Department of Commerce, showing the relative standing of the leading nations as markets for this country's products and as sources of imported commodities.

The outstanding feature of the war-made situation is that British territory has become the one market for one-half the exports from this country, while Germany has dropped from second to eighth place. French territory, now ranked second as markets for American products, Italian territory third, Dutch fourth, Dutch fifth, as against fifteenth last year. China is sixth, outstriking Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, Mexico, and Russia, and almost equalling the whole of South America as a market.

Of the merchandise exported in eight months ending with February last, \$31,289,000 in value, \$37,000,000 went to the United Kingdom, \$197,000,000 to Canada, \$2,500,000 to Australia and New Zealand, \$9,000,000 to the East Indies, \$7,500,000 to the West Indies, and \$7,500,000 to Hong Kong. Of the exports to French territory, \$13,000,000, \$14,000,000 went to France. The exports to the Netherlands aggregated \$15,500,000 and to her colonies \$1,500,000. To Denmark, \$1,500,000; to Germany, \$2,500,000; against \$22,000,000 in a corresponding period last year. Exports to other territories in Oceania and Africa, \$191,000.

The United States buys from British territory one-third of all the merchandise imported, \$17,000,000 worth, or 16 per cent of the total imports, aggregating \$106,000,000 in eight months ending with February, \$34,000,000 came from British territory, \$7,000,000 from Canada, \$2,500,000 from Australia and New Zealand, \$9,000,000 from Japanese territory, \$4,000,000 from Brazil, \$5,000,000 from French territory, \$1,500,000 from the East Indies, \$7,500,000 from the West Indies, \$7,500,000 from Hong Kong, \$1,500,000 from Denmark, \$2,500,000 from Germany, \$2,500,000 from other territories in Oceania and Africa, \$191,000.

WILL DIRECTS ODD GRAVE DECORATIONS

Ailanthus Trees, Palms and, in Winter, Metal Wreaths of Made Flowers.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 24.—Herman zur Lage, whose \$500,000 estate is disposed of in a suit admitted to probate, left specific instructions for the care of his grave and those of his brother and sister.

"In the spring," he directed, "four dozen pansies, the best quality, are to be planted on each of the graves, which pansies are to be removed therefrom on the 24th of the following May, by building a mound of earth in the middle with yellow and red aillanthus, with a border around the graves and a palm in the center of each grave. All the flowers are to be planted so that the grave cannot be seen when the flowers are in full bloom."

When the trees become so large that they interfere with the graves, the trees are to be removed and new trees planted in their place, as follows:

"One tree at each corner of the plot, one of them to have white foliage and one to have white foliage. Also to place on each grave several days previous to the removal of the flowers, the metal wreaths decorated with the best imported artificial flowers of one color; said wreaths to be laid and rest on emerald green moss."

From long residence in Petrograd, where her husband was attached to the diplomatic service, Mme. de Meissner brings a fund of interesting details that throw light upon the life and character of her husband, who died in the Russian capital today. A long list of patronesses, headed by Mme. Bakhtereff, wife of the Russian ambassador, are sponsors for the lecture.

Finnish Steamer Sunk. STOCKHOLM, April 24.—The small Finnish steamer Strack, with a cargo of iron, has been sunk by a German submarine in the Baltic. It is believed the crew was saved.

New Bill Makes Liquor Straight State Issue

Morrison of Indiana Announces He Will Introduce Resolution Giving States Power Over Whisky in Interstate Shipment.

By JUDSON C. WELIVER.

Announcement made today by Congressman Martin A. Morrison of Indiana assures that the big liquor fight, now featured in all the forecasts as one of the most significant and dramatic issues of the next Congress, will open on the very first day of the session. From that time it will be pushed with all the vigor that the various interests can put behind it, and it will be more complex than any other contest of its kind since the national prohibition movement began strong enough to constitute it a big national issue.

Mr. Morrison announces that he will introduce at the opening of the session a resolution, looking to a constitutional amendment, and also a bill looking to effect on the other hand, the prohibition of liquor introduced into them by interstate shipment.

At the same time the Anti-Saloon League will introduce its resolution of national prohibition, generally known as the Hobson resolution. There is persistent rumor that the latter resolution will be considerably changed in order to avoid uncertainties as to its effect. The anti-saloon forces, however, have no announcement as to their purpose in this regard.

Wouldn't Settle Question. Lawyers have long insisted that the Hobson resolution, if adopted by the necessary three-fourths of the States, would by no means settle the question in the way that the prohibitionists want it settled. Some of them go so far as to insist that it would bring a ruinous progeny of troubles in connection with the drafting and enforcement of legislation to carry its provisions into effect.

On the other hand, the prohibition forces insisted during the last session that they had the best legal advice, and that their resolution would just what they wanted it to say, and meant what it said.

Congressman Morrison is a determined anti-prohibition lawyer, and the representative of a district in which there is a good deal of dry territory. He believes that the National Government should be left to make the enforcement of laws regulating the liquor traffic further than it is now, and beyond this he insists that every State must be left the right to make its own policy for its own people and conditions.

No Transportation. Hence the Morrison resolution. It provides simply against the interstate transportation of liquors, leaving to every State to decide for itself whether it will permit them to be manufactured and sold within the State. Offered as an substitute for the Hobson resolution in the last Congress, it mustered forty-one votes, in spite of the fact that it had been very little advertised and was little understood.

Mr. Morrison declared today that his discussions with members of the House had convinced him that next time it comes up it will have a much larger support. The exact text of the Morrison amendment to the constitution is:

"Sec. 1. The importation of any spirituous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors into any State of the United States, or into the District of Columbia, or into the Territory of Alaska, from any other State, District, Territory, country, place, or region, domestic or foreign, is forever prohibited."

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Congress, from time to time, to enact appropriate legislation for the effective enforcement of the provisions of this article."

Under this provision, liquor could not be shipped across a State line. It gives no consideration to the distinction between wet and dry States in this regard. The wettest State in the Union could not import any liquors to quench its thirst; it would have to produce them at home.

Couldn't Buy At All. If Illinois and Missouri were the two wettest spots on the map, and neighboring States, and if all the whiskey were made at Peoria and all the beer at St. Louis, it would be impossible for Illinois to buy any beer from St. Louis, or for Missouri to get any whiskey from

Peoria. Mr. Morrison isn't worrying himself about the investments in breweries and distilleries now in existence, which live by selling their products in interstate commerce. He proposes that every State shall be utterly and absolutely a law unto itself as to the manufacture, the sale, the use of every thing alcoholic.

But Mr. Morrison thinks this is the measure that will settle the country's problem. The Webb-Kenyon law governing interstate traffic in liquors from wet to dry territory has not yet been adjudicated, he said, "but in my opinion it will finally be rendered ineffective by the courts. It is necessary to make every State entirely a law unto itself. When the Supreme Court recently held in a case from Leavenworth that a man could establish himself on the wet side of a State line, receive orders from the dry side, and then fill them by hauling his liquors over to customers on the dry side; and that business could not be interfered with by a State in that, handling his business across the Missouri side of the line, and delivering the goods by wagon to the people in Leavenworth on the wet side, the Supreme Court sustained him. It was explained that the Webb-Kenyon bill had not passed when this case originated, and so the decision does not relate to the state of facts since that law was in effect. But in my opinion, and that of many other lawyers, that law would not change the situation."

Would Hit Industries. Under the Morrison proposition, the established industries would be hit about as hard as under absolute prohibition, apparently: the grape growers and wine makers of California and Idaho would have to convert the people of their respective States to the use of other clare goods out of business. The brewers in Milwaukee and all the other brewing centers could be shut out of business in other States, and the use of business in other States would be carried on.

No matter: Mr. Morrison thinks his plan is right. It would put the matter squarely into the States, and make a home industry of the liquor business in every State, if that State wanted such an industry, and it has one advantage: that the prohibitionists have not failed to recognize. It could be enacted into a law, if Mr. Morrison is right, and he is, and the use of it is going to introduce the proposition both as bill and as constitutional amendment.

This is a question of policy that ought to be settled finally, in a more permanent way than any law of Congress could settle it, explains Mr. Morrison. "If there were merely a law, every Congress would be elected largely on the issue of continuing or repealing it, and the whole national political situation would turn on that issue. What must be had, if the issue is not to be forever in politics, is a measure written into the Constitution."

Fight To Be Resumed. Despite Mr. Morrison's conviction that he has the right settlement for the question, the anti-saloon forces are going ahead with their own plan. It is not known who will succeed Richmond Pearson Hobson as leader of the fight in the House, now that Hobson is out of Congress. But the fight will be resumed early and pushed hard.

There have been intimations lately that the "drys" have something up their sleeves in the way of a scheme for national prohibition by law instead of Constitutional amendment. The theory is that the commerce clause of the constitution, which has been stretched to cover child labor, meat inspection, pure food, and various other kinds of legislation, might be stretched far enough to make the whole liquor business a question of interstate commerce, and practically, if not nominally, put an end to the business. The point in favor of such a project is that it would require only a majority instead of two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress. The suggestion has been broadly put out lately that if Congress does not choose to pass the Constitutional amendment, it may have a handout of a bill put up by it, which would make the situation much more dangerous for the liquor forces, and would greatly aid in the embarrassment of statesmen called to vote on it.

Votes Further Probe of High School Societies

Stormy Session of Eastern's Association Hears of Girls Leaving Sorority Dinner at 11 o'Clock at Night—Warm Debate and Close Vote.

After a stormy and eventful three-hour session of the Home and School Association at Eastern High School last evening, the group trying to delay action on the question of secret societies headed by Dr. Willard Smith, principal of the school, succeeded in having an extended report, highly unfavorable to the societies, sent back to the committee for a further investigation among parents and among society members themselves. The vote was 24 to 23.

Every chair in the hall was filled, and a fringe of fraternity and sorority members gathered around, warmly applauding and interrupting the reading of the report which attacked them. Among the allegations made in the report as read by Henry A. Hesse, in the Times last evening, were these: Central High School girls of sixteen and seventeen years were seen going to a secret society dinner at 11 o'clock at one of the fashionable hotels.

Further allegations were that the societies have pledged themselves not to rush underclassmen and members have gone directly from the meetings where they pledged to a secret society. The loyalty of fraternity and sorority members has even gone so far as to cause them to help backward members during examinations.

All these charges were contained in the letters from teachers who mentioned them as some of the reasons why they disapproved of the secret societies in the high schools. Other extracts from these letters follow:

"In addition to loss of old friends, the non-sorority girl is likely to be excluded from the affairs of boys and girls of her own age in her neighborhood."

"The division of schools into two camps, because of the secret societies, has a chief cause in the lack of school spirit complained of so often."

"I know of two mothers who, on the basis of experience of having one

FOR EVENTS LISTED

Meetings and Entertainments To Be Held in Every Section of the City.

Today.
Concert, benefit Lafayette kit fund, at home of Mrs. Lars Anderson, 218 Massachusetts avenue, 10 p. m.
Bazaar, Girl Scouts, Shawnee Troop, No. 1, 1307 Clifton street, 2 to 6 p. m.
Smoker, active and alumni members, Joseph House Chapter, No. 1, 1307 Clifton street, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Iowa Society, De Guerin School of Music, 1701 14th street, 8 p. m.
Smoker and entertainment to Maconie Fraternity, by Kappa Kappa Gamma, No. 15, at New Willard, 1 p. m.
Practice march into Virginia by First Battalion, Field Artillery, 2 p. m.
National Guard.
Fifth Baptist Church, 35-and-a-half and E streets southwest, in the large sanctuary, singing evangelists, at 7:45 p. m.
Competitive examinations for Knights of Columbus scholarships at Catholic University.
Meeting of Geosell-Literature at 7:45 p. m.
Open house, Home Club, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Federation of Women's Club at the Raleigh, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "The Romance of Motion Pictures," C. Francis Jenkins, University Club, 9 p. m.
Meeting, Town Club, Master Maconie, New Ebbitt, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Chapter, No. 1, 1307 Clifton street, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a. m.
Exhibition, Chilesen Scenes, Hall of the Americas, Pan American Union, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Amusements.
National—"Diplomacy," 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Belasco—"The Little Domino," 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Columbia—"The Tenderfoot," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Polis—"The Mis-Leading Lady," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Keith's-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Casino-Vaudeville, continuous.
Casino-Vaudeville, continuous.
Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Grandall's-Photoplay, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Gardner-Photoplay, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand-Photoplay, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Arcade-Dancing, 8 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Meeting, Social League, Pythian Temple, 3 p. m.
Address by Prof. Hyland C. Kirk, Sermon on "The Evil and quick Medicine," by the Rev. J. T. Stokings.
First Congressional Church, 11 a. m.
Lecture, by Judge William F. Norris, of the Department of Justice, First Baptist Church, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Young People's Branch, W. C. T. U. Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Socialism, Humanity's Hope," William H. Johnson, Social Science Club, 8:15 p. m.
Lecture, Christian Science, William P. McKenzie, 9:15 p. m.
Lecture, "The Christian Science of the Holy Name Society of Washington, Maryland and Virginia," 9:15 p. m.
Lecture, "Freethought in Washington," Prof. Hyland C. Kirk, before Washington Social League, Pythian Temple, 8 p. m.

"CHAIL IS OUD" ALLEN GOES TO LONDON 'PEN'

Gets Twelve Years, and Annie Gleason, "Princess of Crooks," Is Sent Up for Ten Years.

LONDON, April 24.—Charles Williams, known to the New York police as "Chail is Oud" Allen, who, despite his seventy years, is called by Scotland Yard one of the most dangerous men from America, and Annie Gleason, known also as Annie Grant and Annie Gleason, were sentenced to twelve and ten years respectively, for robbery.

A jeweler named Gutowski took \$5,000 worth of gems to them in New York in February, and was sandbagged and robbed.

The woman, though an American, has a long police record in this country. Ten years ago she substituted an imitation pearl necklace for one valued at \$10,000 that was on sale at Christie's auction room. For this she received a sentence of three years in New York, given five years as an habitual pick-pocket, and had received her commutation but a short time before her present arrest.

Annie Gleason, as she is commonly known to the American police, was born in England. She was a well-dressed thief in America; was not a figure of speech when applied to her. Her style also gave her the title of "Princess of Crooks."

Her husband, "Rocky" Gleason, was a notorious bank sneak. Williams' record dates back to 1871, when he served five years in London for larceny. In 1881 he was sent to New York on a charge of taking sums aggregating \$25,000 from post offices in Hoboken, Scranton, and Springfield, Ill.

G. A. R. to Celebrate Gen. Grant's Birthday

Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., will celebrate the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant Tuesday evening at Metropolitan Methodist Church. From 7:30 to 8 o'clock a section of the Marine Band will give a concert.

The speakers will be Post Commander-in-Chief, James F. Fanner, Rabbi Abram Simon, and the Rev. Paul K. Hickok, pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church. Other speakers will be, Dr. John Tweeddale, U. S. A., and Dr. Thomas Calver will recite. Capt. George Lillibridge and Mrs. B. H. Smith will sing.

Capt. Charles H. Worden and O. H. Clavoy will have charge of the decorations, and the former will act as officer of the day. The ushers will be sons of veterans under direction of Gurnon R. Scott. Members of all patriotic organizations are earnestly urged to be present wearing the uniform or badge of their order, and the general public is invited.

Funeral of Foraker's Son Set for Monday

Funeral services for Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., son of former Senator Joseph B